

5 1126

697

In Gaul

He subdued the BELGAE

His lieutenant PUBLIUS LICINIUS  
CRASSUS subdued regions of  
NORMANDY and BRITTANY

57-58 Visited his third province Illyria  
as well as Cisalpine Gaul

[illegible]

GLOBE-DALLAS

57BC

Caesar advanced to the north toward the Belgic tribe of Nervii. Their first Class Infantry waited for Caesar behind the shallow R. SAMBRE, near Neuf-Mesnil (mauberge) on the Franco-Belgian frontier. The battle was one of the most pitious Caesar ever fought. He was completely surprised by the proximity of the Nervian army in a thick wood. Due to this lack of failure losses were alarming:

one cohort lost all 6 of its Centurions  
but Caesar saved the situation by personal  
initiative and heroism. He reported, "The  
name of the Nervii was almost blotted  
out from the face of the earth." Out of  
60,000 men, scarcely 500 had survived.  
The Atratuaci (neighbors) returned to their  
homes in the neighborhood of Namur.

57 BC

The Duroids had secured the appointment for 56 BC of a Consul who hated the triumvirs and they hoped the following year a consulship would go to ATTENOBARBUS who coveted Caesar's Narbonese province. Cicero began to drive a wedge between Pompey and Caesar.

57BC

late autumn or early winter

Caesar went to Gallia - part  
of his province

Gaul was held down by  
garrisons in the north - beside  
the Loire near Angers, Tours,  
and Orleans (the ancient CAEA'ABUA)  
and in the western regions of  
Switzerland.

These achievements were aroused

considerable excitement in Rome. Some of the enormous booty was already filtering through Rome. Pompey proposed the largest thanksgiving record and Cicero seconded (Pompey had recently brought Cicero back from exile). Now Clodius was to a large extent incapacitated.

Pompey became extremely unfriendly with Crassus (he regarded Crassus as responsible for Clodius' insults).

59BC

At Narma (Atratuai tube) Caesar brought up the siege machinery. The Atratuai gave in but reversely broke the tube.

After retelling the story, Caesar proceeded to sell all 53,000 by auction as slaves, in a single lot



57BC

While Caesar was at home, young  
Publius Crassus marched into  
north-western Gaul and received  
submission of the coastal tribes of  
Normandy

57BC

Herida

Chronologists

The 2nd important era is the VIKRAMA  
Samvat era of Northern India.

It began in 57BC, and 1980  
marks the 2037<sup>th</sup> year of the  
Vikrama era.

57-54 BC

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As Proconsul of Syria (57-54)  
Sabinus (Aulus) reinstated  
HYRCANUS as High Priest  
at Jerusalem, suppressed revolts,  
introduced Administrative Changes  
in Judaea and rebuilt several  
towns

He was sent by Pompey (w/o consent  
of Senate) to Egypt to restore Ptolemy

XII AULETES & his Kingdom. During his absence, disturbances arose in Syria and Palestine which he suppressed with some difficulty

In 57BC

Caesar

He attacked the Belgic tribes  
and defeated them; then  
subdued the Venetii

579C

*Caenorhynchus pacificus* Belgica  
(Roughly Belgian)

Jan 1, -56 = Jan 1, 5780 Astronomy

$$(6664 - 2008)(365.25) = 1700604$$

57-55 BC

Jew Hist

Gabinius was  
governor of Syria



57B<sup>c</sup>

by Caesar

Caesar brought his army to Cisalpine Gaul to spend the winter. After they were camped, he learned that the Belgians had attacked the Roman Garrison at BIBRAX. The barbarians with a great multitude had surrounded the fortification and cast stones to knock down the Romans from the top wall. Holding their shields

over their heads they advanced on the garrison.  
Caesar arrived and attacked the Belgians. They  
were forced to retreat from the garrison  
but later that day stormed Caesar's camp  
across the SAMBRE R. The river was  
running with the blood of both  
armies in the water. The Belgians retreated  
& decided to fight Caesar in their own territory,  
but he surprised them in their midnight  
march, killing & capturing many. The  
Belgians were defeated. Caesar settled his  
legions in winter quarters & sent word to Rome  
the Senate declared 15 days of thanksgiving

Feb 23, 57BC

Duncan:Cal

The Vikrama Samvat era of  
northern India began on Feb 23, 57BC  
1960 marks the 2,017th yr of  
the VIKRAMA era

57Be

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Bell's vs Newii

57Bc

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Caesar defeated the Belgae

57Ac

The Nervii and Atrebatues gave  
custians

the Nervii gave Balbus on the Sambre  
near Mambenge and Rome won  
only because of Caesar's personal courage  
and cool-headedness

57BC

Caesar set up a strongly fortified  
line on the AISNE marches against  
the Belgae

The Belgae failed to cross this line & splintered  
so the ~~first~~ Romans first defeated the  
Suessones, then the Bellovaci and  
finally the Ambrones

57 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Wars of VIKRAMADITYA, native  
Prince of India against  
SCYTHIANS



57BC

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Cicero was recalled by the  
unanimous vote of all Italy.

C 57BC

The first Triumvirate was beginning to fall apart because of quarrels of Pompey and Crassus. There was rioting in Rome & members of the Senate were beginning to attack Caesar.

57BC

Age 4 3

Caesar conducted campaign against  
Belgae (NERVII)

and ADUATICI, conquered them, despoiled them, and sold the captives to the slave merchants of Italy. Somewhat prematurely he announced the conquest of Saul; the Senate proclaimed it a Roman *Provincia*. (56 B.C.)

57 BC

DURANT

Caesar took it for granted that his liberation of Gaul was also a conquest of it; he began at once to organize it under Roman authority. Some Gauls, unconvinced, rebelled, and invoked the aid of the Belgae, a powerful tribe of Germans and Celts inhabiting north Gaul between the Seine and the Rhine. Caesar defeated their army on the banks of the AISNE; then, with a celerity of movement that never allowed his foes to unite, he moved in succession against the Suessones, Ambiani, Nervii

57 to 54BC

Caesar had 8 legions. The losses under SABINUS were about the full complement of one legion, which would leave 7. Of the 2 new legions enrolled in northern Italy in the Winter of 54BC one took the number of the 14th, destroyed under SABINUS; the other was numbered the 15th. The Legion borrowed from Pompey was the 12th, though Caesar remembered

This reinforcement brought the number of legions up to 10.

Pompey held proconsular command as nominal governor of Spain. In his Consulship of 55 BC he had been invested with special powers which enabled him to levy troops even in provinces under control of other governors.

57-54 BC

Age 27-229

Mark Antony first gained notice  
as a Roman cavalry officer in  
Palestine and Egypt



Caesar brought his army to Cisalpine Gaul to spend the winter. There, he learned that Belgians had attacked the Roman garrison at BIBRAX. The barbarians, with multitudes of soldiers had surrounded the fortification and cast stones to knock down the Romans from the top wall. Belgians holding their shields over their heads advanced on the garrison. Caesar came to BIBRAX & attacked

the Belgians. They were forced to retreat but later that day stormed Caesar's camp across the SAMBRE R. The Roman soldiers fought the Belgians in the river; the blood of both armies ran in the river. In the evening, the Belgians decided to retreat & fight Caesar in their own territory, but he surprised them with a midnight march, killing & capturing many. The battle ended with the rout of the tribe & the survivors surrendered to Caesar. Caesar settled his legions in winter quarters and sent word of his victory to Rome. The Senate declared 15 days of Thanksgiving.

57-56 BC

Caesar sent SERVIVS GALBA, with the 12<sup>th</sup> Legion to open a pass through the Alps, which the NANTUATES, VERAGRANS, and SEDUNANS were holding. Caesar wanted this pass to be opened for Roman merchants. GALBA, despite one defeat fought a successful campaign and established a garrison. Caesar believed Gaul to be under Roman control, but a coastal tribe, the VENETIANS protested a grain tax and gathered the other seacoast tribes together in

a new rebellion. Caesar depended, in this battle, upon his well-equipped and skillful navy. The Roman fleet was victorious and the defeat of the Venetians was accomplished. Caesar decided to punish the tribe and killed or sold as slaves the members of the tribe's Senate. Caesar then campaigned against the mutinous tribes of MORINI & MENAPPI. He chased them from their homes into the Hells and ravaged the countryside.

57BC

Salva. (Servius Salva) and the  
12th Legion in OCTODURUS

Seduni and Veragri surrounded.

After more than 6 hours' continuous  
fighting, the Romans were at the end  
of their strength and had scarcely any  
weapons left to throw. The situation was  
as bad as it could be; and BRACCOS - the chief  
centurion came running with Gaius Volusenus

Quadratus and told Salva their only hope of escape was to try their last resource - a sortie through the enemy lines. Salva summoned the centurions & they explained the new plan to the troops.

Suddenly they charged out from all the gates. Over 10,000 enemy were killed; rest (20,000+) fled in terror.

Next day, he burnt all Bldgs in village and marched through the Nantuates into the territory of the Allobroges where he spent the winter.

Caesar brought his army to winter in Cisalpine Gaul. In camp, he learned that the Belgians had attacked the Roman garrison at Bibrax with a multitude of soldiers.

They surrounded the fortification and cast stones to knock down the Romans from the top wall.

Caesar comes to Bibrax & attacked the  
Belgians. They retreated, but later  
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The Romans fought the Belgians in the middle  
of the river. In the evening the Belgians  
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Venetians were defeated. He killed or sold  
as slaves those members of the Senate.

Caesar then campaigned against  
mutinous tribes of Morini and Manapii

57 BC.

The Nervii were winning the fight. Caesar seized a shield. see the centurions of the 4th Cohort 12 legion were killed. The chief centurion Publius Sextus Baculus was wounded till he could not stand: He made his way to front line, addressed each centurion by name ordering them to push forward and open

their ranks so they could wild retreat  
more easily. His coming gave them fresh heart.  
Noticing 7th legion (which was close by). Caesar  
told military tribunes to join the 2 legions to-  
gether. no longer afraid of being surrounded from be-  
hind which encouraged them to put up a bolder  
resistance. The two legions guarding the baggage  
came up. & Labienus, who had captured the enemy's  
Camp sent 10th legion to rescue the enemy were  
standing on their own corpses but the tribe of the  
Verii was almost annihilated. All men scarcely  
500 men capable of bearing arms out of 60,000.

57BC Collapse of the Belgic Coalition.

Alarming reports of uprisings in Gaul induced Caesar to raise two new legions in Italy and send them in the spring to Gaul under the command of QUINTUS PEDIUS, one of his generals.

As soon as forage began to be plentiful Caesar joined the army in person, and

instructed the Senones to find out what  
was going on among the Belgae.  
As their reports all agreed that their  
troop were being levied and  
concentrated, he decided that he  
must take the offensive at once.  
In a fortnight he was in the Belgic  
frontier.

57 BC

Caesar pacified BELGICA (roughly  
Belgium)

67BC - 57BC - 56BC

QUINTUS CAECILIUS METELLUS  
NEPOS d. c 55BC

He was the brother of C. C. C. He served with Pompey (67-64BC). He supported Pompey against the senatorial party and was (63BC) his candidate for the tribunate. He was elected with CATO but had to flee Rome temporarily to escape senatorial hatred. In his consulship (57BC) he allowed his sworn enemy C. C. C. to return from exile.



chiefly to curry favor with Julius Caesar.  
His proconsulship (56 B.C.) was in Hither  
Spain.

57BC

CAIUS MEMMIUS left Rome to serve as PROPRAETOR in BITHYNIA. He took with him an assistant - QUINTUS (or CAIUS) VALERIUS CATULLUS.

CATULLUS did for Latin poetry what Cicero did for Latin prose: he took it as crude potency and lifted it to an art that only Virgil would surpass.

When a dearth of grain threatened Rome, Cicero secured for Pompey an extraordinary commission with full power for 6 years over all the food supply of Rome and over all ports of trade. Pompey again acquitted himself well, but the constitution of the Republic suffered another blow, and Government by man continued to

replace government by laws.

57BC

Caesar claimed that the Nervii were 'almost annihilated' by their defeat in 57BC and the survivors of that defeat said that scarcely 500 men capable of bearing arms remained

57BC

When Cato the younger returned from Cyprus  
he supported his brother-in-law  
LUCIUS DOMITIUS AHENOBARRUS for  
Consul and ran for praetorship in  
56-55BC

57 BC

Exile was painful for Cicero but  
Clodius soon overplayed his hand at  
Rome and Cicero was recalled  
in 57 BC.

57Bc

Clodius overcome with success, now attacked both Pompey & Caesar, and planned to make himself sole leader of the plebs. Pompey retaliated by supporting the petition of Cicero's brother QUINTUS for the orator's recall. The Senate appealed to all Roman citizens in Italy to come to the capital and vote on the proposal. Clodius brought an armed gang into the field of Mars to supervise the balloting, and Pompey engaged a needy



aristocrat ANNIVS MILO, to organize a  
rival band. Riot and bloodshed ensued,  
many men were killed, and QUINTUS barely  
escaped with his life. But the measure  
carried and after months of exile Cicero  
returned in triumph to Italy.

Caesar lent Cicero large sums to recoup  
his finances and refused to take interest. For  
several years then Cicero became the advocate  
of the TRIUMVIRS in the Senate.

576c

Upon CATO's return from his brilliant reorganization of Cyprian affairs, the conservatives re-formed their lines.

CLODIUS, now the enemy of POMPEY accepted the invitation of the aristocracy to lend it the assistance of his popularity and his troops

57BC

Return of Cicero.

Caesar defeated BELGAE

57 BC

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What are now northern France  
and Belgium fell to Caesar's  
troops

57/56 BC

by Caesar

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rebellion. Caesar in this battle depended on his NAVY. The Roman fleet was victorious & the Venetians defeated. Caesar, deciding to punish the tribe, killed as well as slaves the members of the VENETIAN SENATE.

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